DAKOTA CITY, - NEBRASKA

UNCLE SAM'S SCALE OF TIPS. That the tip is an established institution in the United States is conceded by that serious agency of government, the federal treasury department. It has promulgated an order specifying the tips that its employes may include in their traveling expenses while transacting public bustness. Some may be inclined to accept the government's scale of tips, as they accept the government's weights and measures, as establishing the standard. The treasury department of a national administration that has tried to make a specialty of efficiency and economy permits an employe in New York or Chicago to tip the person who brings his meals to him not more than 50 cents a day. He may spend a like sum for this service in any one of a score of other cities of considerable size, the names of which are specified. For the service of sleeping car porters he may spend 25 cents a day and of chair car porters 15 cents a day. If he crosses the Atlantic ocean he may use \$10 for steward's fees; going to or from Hawaii he may give the steward \$15; going to or from Panama or Porto Rico, \$10. He is not allowed to give baggagemen or porters more than 25 from hotels, wharves, railroad stations and such places. Tipping is a serious matter to many an American of small resources, says the Chicago Daily News. Not a few persons wish they had the federal treasury behind them to stand the expense of tips when they travel. It may comfort them somewhat to know that the treasury itself parcels out the tips with a considerable degree of prudence.

An eastern doctor says that women are more like monkeys than men in that they exhibit more curiosity. This is a dangerous discussion and recalls the observation by a woman that women as well as men might have sprung from monkeys, but that the women sprang farther; furthermore it suggests the remark by a witty woman that "Men are more logical than women-also more zoological."

Dr. Smith Woodward is to be con-

gratulated on the skill with which

he has demonstrated their very

great interest and importance. The

fact that they are the first fossil-

ized human bones found in a flint-

bearing gravel associated with

fint implements is itself of great

The human bones found are the

right half of a lower jaw and a

large part of the left side of the

skull. They were dug out of a

gravel not more than four feet

below the surface-and not far

apart-so that they probably are

parts of the same individual. The

bones are mineralized and deeply

stained through and through by

iron of a ruddy-brown color, as is

the sand and the flints among

which they are found. They were

in a broken state when discovered.

little worn before the pieces were embedded

where they were found. They are not friable.

but tough and hard. The piece of bone forming

part of the wail of the brain case is extraordi-

The lower jaw has two molar teeth (the first

and second) in place. They are worn very flat

lar process A and the process facing it (the

coronoid). In this the Sussex lower jaw is un-

like a modern man's, and approaches the heavy,

ape-like jaw found in early Pleistocene sands

I have roughly sketched the four lower taws

in the accompanying figure, so that these points

can be compared. I made the sketch of the Sux-

sex jaw hurriedly, and it must not be regarded

The front part of it is to a large extent broken

away, only its lower end, marked X in the draw.

ing, being preserved. But this is a most im-

portant bit. It is flattened on the under side

and forms a flat, broad "union" (or symphysis)

with the other half of the jaw (broken away)

reaching as far back as the "g" in the word Fig.

This Dr Smith Woodward shows is unlike the

same region in modern man, or even in the

Heidelberg jaw. It is almost exactly like the

union of the two halves of the jaw in the chim-

panzee, and justifies the completion of the jaw

made by Mr. Frank Barlow, the able modeler of

the Natural History Museum, at Dr. Smith Wood-

To fill up the space for teeth indicated by the

bone, it is necessary to introduce two large bi-

cuspids, a large canine, and two large front

teeth, bigger than those of a man and like those

The skull has been carefully "completed" from

its fragments by Dr Smith Woodward and Mr.

Barlow, and proves to have a good straight fore-

head, and is probably that of a woman. It does

not resemble the skulls of the Neanderthal race.

and is in general characters closely similar to

that of the inhabitants of this par' of Sussex

The gravel in which this fragmentary skull

and jawbone were found embedded proves to be

selves. The great valley known as the Weald

of Sussex is bounded on the north and south and

east and west by chalk downs, often as much as

600 feet or 700 feet above the sea level. The

chalk once stretched right over the Weald con-

tinuously. It has been gradually dissolved and

worn away by fittle streams sinking deeper and

deeper into it, and carrying the chalk in solu-

tion, and even the green sand below it,

away to the sea. The result is that the sands

and clays of the great sub-cretaceous fresh-water

deposit known as "the Wealden." containing re-

mains of Iguanodon and other great reptiles, are

exposed. The chalk and green sand which once

lay to the thickness of several hundred feet over

from the chalk, and they must have been lay-

was hardly worn at all, until the present day.

We find on the edge of the Weald valley, high

up on the top of chalk hills, what are known as

as remarkable as are the human remains them-

as strictly accurate in measurements.

on the surface. The jawbone is chiefly remark-

narily thick-as much as a third of an inch

and the broken edges had been a

at Heldelberg.

ward's suggestion.

1,000 years ago.

of a well-grown chimpanzee

nterest.

The Young Idea faces a terrible crisis. A Pittsburg judge has decided that a teacher has the right to whip an unruly pupil, and that the rod is a necessary adjunct to educational processes. In other words, this modern judge sustains the rulings of Solomon. whose wisdom on the bench has never been called into question.-Exchange.

The eastern college professor who has found by investigation that redheaded men seldom marry women with red hair had his labor for nothable for the breadth of the upstanding part or ing. The custodian of the seismo- "ramus," and the shallowness of the graph station in Washington could (called "the sigmoid notch") between the articuhave given him that information off-

Whether that aviator flies across the Atlantic in 33 hours or not, he will achieve a first page position in the newspapers if he makes the attempt-and many a man has lived to old age without gaining that distinc-

A college law professor declares the time has come when the courts must concern themselves as much with justice as with law. It is encouraging to find experts sustain the idea that justice was originally the cause-for-being of law.

It is reported that American millionaires are being skinned in London art dealers. But most of the millionaires gained their money on Wall street by skinning the unsuspecting. Sort of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The story that an American duchess has been arrested in Venice for insulting Italy is a very startling one, espewally to Americans It shows the fine Italian hand in inventive fiction.

A sensation of regulated mildness has been caused by a woman's wearing a watch in her slipper. Then there was the old conundrum about clocks on the stockings.

Those Harvard students who earned \$10,000 as waiters during the last year should develop into masters of frenzied finance after graduation.

A New York physician claims to have a cure for red noses. But the water wagon, no matter in what disguise, is the water wagon still.

Possibly 50 per cent. of the amputated appendices were all right, but there was no provision in any of the contracts for a rebate in such event.

the present surface have been slowly carried About this time, too, Gladys begins away, but they still remain all around the edge to manifest a fondness for the roses of this great valley of erosion. The waters that did not appeal to her at all last which were away the chalk over this area formed gravels containing the flints washed by them

ing down these gravels at different levels with-A hotel has been opened in Paris out cease from the earlier times, when the chalk without servants, and the guests have a good time in handing themselves

The new nickel pieces are to carry a picture of the buffalo. This was done because a good many could not afford to handle the buffalo pictures

on the \$10 bills. Five hundred dollars was paid for the egg of a great auk in London recently, and it was a storage egg at

A Milwaukee man says he has a process to make milk direct from hay. The cow joins the useless middlemen.



A Heidelberg Man Ilg. Fig 4 Modern Man 1982 3/3 not: stre

> 'the high plateau gravels," as much as 700 feet above sea level. The oldest of all these gravels is very possibly of Pliocene age, and is not related to the Thames valley or other existing river valleys, which are of later date than they are. The gravel at Uckfield (Plitdown), in which the human jaw was found, is only 120 feet above sea level, and not far from the River Ouse, which flows past Lewes. Probably a high plawhich once stretched across the Sussex Weald. and the gravels deposited much later at low levels after the wearing away of the great mass of chalk lying over the Wealden beds contain some material derived from these oldest and highest gravels, and also some of the gravel deposited in every successive age as the erosion continued. So that this bottom gravel on the Sussex plain, only 120 feet above sea level, is likely to contain a mixture and assortment of all the preceding gravels.

> Hence it re very difficult to assign the bones and the worked flints (shaped by man) found in it to a definite age. Any fragment we pick up may be as old as the plateau gravels which lay on the top of the chalk in the very early Pleistocene or late Pliocene age, or may belong to as late a period as that of the actual deposit of the gravel bed in which we now find it im-

The gravel about Piltdown is so thin a layer that it escaped attention from the officers of the Geological Survey. It became known to Mr. Dawson by the fact that local farmers were digging it and sifting it for mending roads. It only exists on slightly raised parts of the valley of the Ouse, and its "make-up" is very peculiar. It contains iron-stone and deply stained iron-sand from the Wealden strata on which it rests, and peculiar ruddy-brown broken flints, not very numerous, which are nearly all bits of "tabular" flint, recalling those of the high plateau gravel at Ightham, in Kent.

Many of the fiints in this Piltdown gravel have been worked by early man into rough implements. They are of flat shape, often triangular area, and show a coarse but unmistakable "flaking" of human workmanship. I and my companions picked up four from the surface of a plowed field when I visited Piltdown They are rougher in workmanship than the Acheuillian, or even Chellean, implements of our better known river terrace gravels. It is impossible to assoclate them with those from any other locality known to me; and I should merely say to them that they seem to be earlier than any flint implements which can be rightly called Chellean. Later and more finely worked flint implements have not been found in this gravel.

But the most remarkable thing about this gravel is the discovery in it, by Dr. Smith Woodward and Mr. Dawson, of a fragment of a tooth of a mastodon and of fragments of teeth of the Elephas meridionalis-specimens which were exhibited to the Geological society.

These two animals are known to occur in Pliocene strata-and are not found as late as the Pleistocene (in this part of the world). The teeth of the elephant in question are very different from those of the mammoth. They are found also in the Norfolk forest-bed and in one or two 'fissures" in the South Downs filled in by ancient sands. The remains of this elephant abound in the Pliocene of France and Italy.

A few fragmentary teeth of hippopotamus. beaver, and a horse, a bit of a large deer's antler. and the human jaw and skull fragment complete the list of animal remains. It is owing to the

digging up of this thin layer of gravel over several acres of surface and its sifting for road mending material that Mr. Dawson was able to discover some of its peculiar contents, and then by special digging and sifting to get further bones and teeth, including the human fragments.

KNOWN

INHABITANT

OK ENGLAND

There can be no doubt that it would be well worth while to continue systematically and carefully the turning over of this strange shallow layer of gravel-the residue or sifting, as it were, of all the ages during which the chalk was melting away from the Sussex Weald

It is natural to entertain the suppositions, first, that the fragmentary skull and lower jaw are those of one of the race of men who made the rough but well-flaked flint implements. and, secondly, that he was contemporary with the other animals whose bones or teeth have been here found, namely the mastedon and the "meridional," or southern, elephant, and therefore that the man was of the Pliocene age. It must, however, be strictly asserted that we have as yet no truth of such suppositions. proof of the human bones, the flint implements, and the mastodon and southern elephant teeth may be each of a totally different age, and yet all brought together by slow wearing away of the solid ground by water and the subsidence of some of its harder constituents into one final gravel deposit at this present day.

On the other hand, if we look at probabilities, there is some reason to hold that the man (of the jaw and skull) did not live later than the makers of the rough flint implements, since no flint implements of a later type occur in this

To say that he was contemporary with the mastodon and Pliocene elephant, because their fragmentary remains occur side by side with his, is more than we are justified in doing. But it is quite true that there is nothing to prove that they were not coeval.

The strongest argument against their being coeval is that the fragment of human skull and the lower jaw were found near each other, and therefore were probably imbedded for the first time in the existing gravel, and not washed out of a previous deposit.

The Heidelberg jaw is the most impressive of all the remains of primitive man yet discovered. Though it is so extraordinarily powerful in breadth and thickness, and so thoroughly ape-like in the absence of chin, yet the well-preserved teeth are thoroughly human and not ape-like at

The canine (marked c in my drawing) is as small as in ourselves. There is no approach to Therefore, trees are in some cases a the great projecting dog teeth of the ape (see the prime necessity and in all cases a figure of the chimpanzee's jaw). Yet the more valuable asset. So clearly is this recslender Sussex Jaw, owing to its long union or ognized that there is much good-natsymphysis (beginning as far back as the letter ured rivalry as to which city is best "g" in the word Fig.) is more ape-like and less human. It had almost certainly great canines and large front teeth

It is to be expected that other specimens will be found in this same gravel when further explored, which will throw more light on the general characteristics of the race to which the Piltdown man belonged and on the question of the geologic age to be assigned to them.

Jury of Her Peers

"Why are you trying to get a jury of blondes?" "Hardly know myself. First case I ever tried before a jury of women. My client, as you see, is a yellow-haired dame, and she seems to think that brunettes have a grudge against blondes." -Boston Advertiser

Matchmg Luck.

"It is on the cards that those two would make a good living." "What do they do?"

"He runs a poker game and she gives bridge parties.'

The Quarrel. "You said when you proposed that you'd rather live in eternal torment with me than in bliss

'Well, I've had my wish."-London Opinion.

FAMILY OF REAL MUSICIANS

Exactly the People He Was Looking For.

sic." said Prof. De Flute, when he hand worn large and rough by honest called to see if he could engage board toil. "Fond of music! Well, perfesfor six weeks at the home of Uncle ser, your lucky star rid high when it Joshua Dodd. "I am a musical com- sent you here if you want to fall in

tions I am to bring out. If you are not fond of music I-

"I hope that you and your family "Put her there, perfesser!" ex-

Us object to music! Why, perfesser, one hand, while he rattles the bones you see that melodeon over in the cor- with the other; and his sister Belle ner. Well, if you like music, you want kin play on the gittar an' the banjo. Surely Professor De Flute Had Met deal on several instruments while to hear my wife play 'Old Dan Tucker' an' her brother Bill kin play 'Moneyworking on some musical composi- with one hand an' 'Yankee Doodle' musk' on the coronet until you can't with the other, while she sings 'The keep your feet still! I kin do a mighty Ninety an' Nine' at the same time! good stunt on the harmonicy, an' if She kin do it! Then my darter Suze you want to hear music you want to would not object to considerable mu claimed Uncle Josh, as he held out a can outplay any one in these parts on hear us all git goin' on our diff'rent the accordium, an' my boy Bill kin insterments an' singin' from Gospel jerk more music out of a fiddle than Hymns Number Six! Glad to have you any two fellers in this neighborhood! jine us for the sing we have ev'ry "My son Buck kin put a juice-harp night from seven or eight o'clock to poser and I would want to play a good | with a fam'ly fond o' music! between his teeth an' play on it with past midnight some nights!"-Judge.

lome Town

IMPROVE THE COUNTRY TOWN

Purely as a Business Proposition Be Found to Pay.

The cities, great and small, are dong their whole duty in providing parks, but the villages and small towns seem to think that parks are luxuries beyond them. We hear political economists bewailing the fact that the cities are growing faster than the country, and they ask why it is. Parks, boulewards, libraries, added to the other attractions of the cities are sure to entice the country youth from the humdrum life in a frowsy hamlet. And who can blame them?

But if Mr. Carnegie, or Mr. Rocke

feller, or other of our rich men, should assist and encourage our country towns to build parks, to plant trees and beautify their towns, thus making their homes pleasant, the glamour of the city would not be so striking. the building and endowing of great IIbraries is most commedable, but there are many things we need more. Those fine palaces filled with books are handsome monuments to the rich donor, but the same amount of money expended in playgrounds about the city schools and in parks in country villages would bring more health and happiness to all the people. Our country people need to be educated along this line. Make the country towns more beautiful, and the desire to leave them for the great cities will not be so great. In spring time the dwellers in the cities turn with longing to the country and the country town. They long for green fields and singing birds, and happy the suburban town whose people have made its streets shady, its appearance attractive, for to such will come people who add to the community's life and prosperity. From an aconomic view, village improvement pays. It fills up vacant houses. it increases the value of your property, it educates your boy and girl, and ft will make this world a pleasanter place than you found it.

GARDEN CITY NEAR CHICAGO

Men Out of Employment Because of Age Will Run the Proposed Farms.

A garden city, similar to those of England and other European countries, will be built on a farm to be purchased by the Anti-Forty-five Limit league, organized for the purpose of providing a means of livelihood for men who have been thrown out of employment because of their ages.

The league will purchase a farm of 1,500 acres, near enough to Chicago that the garden products may find a ready market.

The farm is to be divided into fiveacre tracts. One family will be es tablished on each plat and given the means of operating the tract until able | the hall bedroom below practicing with

to pay for it. The small farms will be close enough together to permit of the gar- ly described. den city plan. The residents will be under regular city government, the only restriction being that no saloons

shall be allowed in the city. Schools will be provided and churches will be built, streets laid out

and all requisites of a modern city established The league has arranged for the

sale of bonds to raise the money necessary for the enterprise. Five hundred dollars will establish a family on one of the farms and as soon as the man is able to pay the \$500 and an extra \$500 to bring another family the farm will be transferred to him.

Street Trees Valuable Assets.

No one has ever been overheard saying that any community, town, city, state or nation grew too many street trees. On the other hand those having the most have become famous for their civic pride and progressiveness. Again, countries or sections of countries have become barren, uninhabited wastes when denuded of all trees. planted or has the most street trees In fact street trees are the finest mu nicipal asset a city may have, when well-grown and officially controlled.

Titta Ruffo, the new barytone,

praised in Philadelphia the elegance of the American woman. "At one of your Rittenhouse Square houses," he said, "I complimented a

busband on the elegance of his wife. He laughed and replied: "'Yes, my wife is indeed a devotee

of fashion. I'm sure if she were to die she'd never consent to be an angel unless they'd let her wear a robe with a draped skirt."

A Gallant Answer. "You seem to be an able-bodied man.

You ought to be strong enough to work." "I know, mum. And you seem to be beautiful enough to go on the stage,

but evidently you prefer the simple life. After that speech he got a square meal and no reference to the wood pile.-Meddler.

Taking No Chance.

"Why is it that you have never cared to run for a public office? You're popular here, and I have no doubt that you could be elected to almost any place within the gift of

the people." "I've often thought of becoming a candidate for something, but my wife always objects. You see, I was once a member of the brass band in the little town I came from, and the missus is afraid the papers would print something about it if I ran for



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RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS

World's Pure Food Expeeition, Chicago, Ill. Paris Exposition, France March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical - more wholesome - gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

BUT SHE DID NOT VISIT HIM

Little Chance That Voice-Culture Student Attempted to Gratify Old Gentleman's Friend.

Patinetly the old gentleman had en sitting through the hearing the voice-culture student in a zeal which left no room for criticism, but with a talent by no means so kind-

Finally he crept down the stairs and rapped at the door of the young woman's room.

"I can't come in," he said in re sponse to an invitation, "but I simply came to tell you of a friend of mine who would, I know, be willing to pay almost any amount of money to hear

Overwhelmed with joy the young woman begged the kind old gentleman to write his friend's name and address on a piece of paper.

When he had gone upstairs she looked at the slip of paper which he had handed back to her inscribed and neatly folded. It read: "John W.

Jones, Asylum for the Deaf." Connoisseur.

"Mother, is father in the fruit busi-"No. son. What put that idea into

your head?" "Well when he took me for a walk the other day he met Mr. Jones, and all they talked about was peaches. pippins and dates."-Judge.

Proof.

"Is Isabel going to a beauty doc-"Can't you tell she is by the way she is changing countenance?"

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 1 DAYS
Tonr druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT falls to cure any case of itching, Blind,
Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 1/ days. 60c. Agreeing With Her.

"I was a fool when I married you!" "Yes, and you married a fool!"

An old bachelor gets a bad case of stage fright every time he thinks of



Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and

corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the somacl, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken: they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it, they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS rite for my Fass written. It tells all about a medical book ever written. It tells all about a liseases and the remarkable curse effected by the French Bennedy "THERAPION" NO. 1, NO. 1 and decide for yourself if this the remed allment. Don't send a cent.